

Probing the nature of Z_c states via the $\eta_c \rho$ decay

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The nature of the so-called XYZ states is a long-standing problem. It has been suggested that such particles may be described as compact four-quark states or loosely bound meson molecules. In the present work we analyze the $Z_c^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \eta_c \rho$ decay using both approaches. Such channel might provide useful insights on the nature of the $Z_c^{(\prime)}$, helping discriminating between the two different models.

Summary

This work is based on arXiv:1409.3551 [hep-ph] plus some further developments.

We study the branching ratios for the decays of the $Z_c(3900)$ and $Z_c'(4020)$ into $\eta_c \rho$ under both the assumptions of a compact 4-quark (tetraquark) and of a loosely bound meson molecule.

In the tetraquark picture we adopt the both the so-called type-I and type-II pictures (see Maiani et al. hep-ph/0412098 and 1412.2049[hep-ph]) and also with and without a model for the internal dynamics recently developed by Brodsky et al. (see 1406.7281).

For the molecular picture, instead, we employ the well-known Non-Relativistic Effective Field Theory (see e.g. 1301.6461 [hep-ph]).

Including proper theoretical errors, we compute the branching ratios for the decays into $\eta_c \rho$ and show that, in almost all cases, the predictions of the tetraquark model and of the molecular one are different with a 2 sigma C.L. Therefore, this channel might provide a valuable insight to determine the nature of these resonances.

We also show that the molecular interpretation might be in contrast with the current data on the decays of Z_c and Z_c' into $J/\psi \pi$.

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